THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 28. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	2M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	10.00	16.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

* Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Erickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Erickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register and Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Daniel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Swoppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Sugarloaf.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jos. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Managers of Banking Company—John A. Funston, Dr. Allen, H. H. Ikeler, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. C. Smith, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—S. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Hesser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. "REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 4th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 17 '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-1f

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
apr19,1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$ 6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,675,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 28,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania,
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-A-T-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

D. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in USANGER'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

54 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & Co.
Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.
Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY,
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN, 6 CENTS.
OFF COLORS AT THIS PRICE.

PURE LINSEED OIL
at lowest market rates.

Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May5, '78.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Before Taking

After Taking.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sep'4, 6, '78-tf

Poetical.

SCANDAL.

BY MARY C. JOHNSON.

A woman to the holy father went,
Confession of her sin was her intent;
And so her misdemeanors, great and small,
She faithfully rehearsed them all;
And, chiefest in her catalogue of sin,
She owned that she a tale-bearer had been,
And borne a bit of scandal up and down
To all the long-tongued gossips in the town.
The holy father for her other sin
Granted the absolution asked of him;
But while for all the rest he pardon gave,
He told her this offense was very grave,
And that to do fit penance she must go
Out by the way-side where the thistles grow,
And gather the largest, ripest one,
Scatter its seeds, and that when this was done,
See must come back again another day
To tell him his commands she did obey.
The woman, thinking this a penance light,
Hastened to do his will that very night.
Feeling right glad she had escaped so well.
Next day but one she went the priest to tell;
The priest sat still and heard her story through
Then said, "There's something still for you to do;
Those little thistle seeds which you have sown,
I bid you go re-gather, every one."
The woman said, "But, Father, 'twould be vain
To try to gather up those seeds again;
The winds have scattered them both far and wide
Over the meadowed vale and mountain-side.
The father answered, "Now I hope from this
The lesson I havn taught you will not miss;
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,
Which far and wide will grow to noxious weeds,
Nor can the mischief once by scandal sown
By any penance be again undone."

—*Montreal Witness.*

"CONQUERED AT LAST."

A PRIZE POEM ON THE GRATITUDE OF THE SOUTH FOR NORTHERN HELP.

[Some time since the Mobile *News* offered a prize for the poem which, by a Southern writer should be judged most meritorious expressive of the gratitude which existed in the Southern heart towards the people of the North for the philanthropy and magnanimity so freely and nobly displayed in the time of the dire affliction of the South by pestilence. This offer on the part of the *News* called forth seventy-seven competitive compositions from various parts of the country. The committee to whom the manuscripts were submitted decided in favor of the poem entitled "Conquered at Last," by Miss Maria L. Eve, of Augusta, Georgia, which is here given:]

You came to us once, O brothers, in wrath,
And rude desolation followed your path.

You conquered us then, but only in part,
For a stuborn thing is the human heart.

So the mad wind blows in his might and main,
And the forests bend to his breath like grain,

Their heads in the dust and their branches broke,
But now shall he soften their hearts of oak?

You swept o'er the land like the whirlwind's wing,
But the human heart is a stubborn thing.

We laid down our arms, we yielded our will;
But our heart of hearts was unconquered still.

"We are vanquished!" we said, "but our wounds must heal;"
We gave you our swords, but our hearts were steel.

"We are conquered," we said, but our hearts were sore,
And "woe to the conquered" on every door,

But the spoiler came and he would not spare,
The angel that walketh in darkness was there:

He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the street,
And he left the print of his fiery feet.

In the dead, dead, dead, that were everywhere,
And buried away with never a prayer.

From the desolate land, from its very heart,
There went forth a cry to the uttermost part;—

You heard it, O, brothers! With never a measure,
You opened your hearts and poured out your treasure.

O! Sisters of Mercy, you gave above these!
For you helped, we know, on your bended knees.

Your pity was human, but oh! it was more,
When you shared our cross and our burden bore

Your lives in your hands, you stood by our side.
Your lives for our lives, you laid down and died,

And no greater love hath a man to give
Than lay down his life that his friends may live.

You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine
That you brought to us from a Hand Divine.

You conquered us, brothers; our swords we gave;
We yield now our hearts—they are all we have.

Our last ditch was there and it held out long;
It is yours, O, friends! and you'll find it strong.

Your love had a magic, diviner than art,
And "Conquered by Kindness" we'll write on our heart.

AN AWKWARD BLUNDER.—In Paris a young lady went into one of the great drapery houses to shop with her maid. They keep watchers there; and one of these making sure he had seen something, presently tapped the young lady on the shoulder and asked her to follow him to the searching room. 'You have just put a pair of new gloves in your pocket, madamoiselle; don't deny it.' 'I know I have,' said the young lady quietly; 'and if you will be good enough to look inside them you will see that, as they were bought at another house, they could not have been stolen from this.' The watcher had made a mistake; and he and the whole gang of searchers began to grovel in excuses. 'Now,' said the lady, turning to her maid, 'go to the nearest commissary of police and tell him that the daughter of Prince Orloff requires his protection.' It was the awkwardest of blunders; her father was the Russian ambassador. The contrite drapery company offered thousands to hush it up.

Germany exported last year, in the eleven months ending with November, over 11,775,000 bushels of potatoes.

Select Story.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

'Harry, my boy, what are you reading?' Harry Nelson colored a little as he closed his book.

'Only Robison Crusoe, pap a.'

'Only Robinson Crusoe; I'm astonished at you, Henry Nelson, spending your time over such trash as that when the bookshelves are full of histories, philosophies, and compendiums. Is that the way, do you suppose, to become an intelligent and well-read man? Give me the book.'

Harry reluctantly delivered into his father's hand's the pretty morocco bound volume. Mr. Nelson turned it over and over again with a supercilious air.

'Where did you get this?'

'John Peaslee lent it to me, sir.'

'He lent it to you, did he? And a precious loan it is. Go right away and carry it back to him.'

'But, sir——'

'Not a word of remonstrance—do as I tell you.'

'Papa, I haven't finished it.'

'All the better for you—you have already wasted too much precious time over it. The idea of a boy like you, with his education yet incomplete, sitting down to Robinson Crusoe!'

The accent of sneering contempt with which his father pronounced the last two words brought scarlet blood to Harry Nelson's cheek, but he obeyed without a syllable of remonstrance.

'There,' said the father, rubbing his hands triumphantly, 'I think I've put an end to that Robison Crusoe nonsense.'

'Are you sure you have done rightly, my my dear?' quietly asked Mrs. Nelson, who had been silently at work in the bay window which opened out of the library.

'Rightly? Of course I have. Is the boy to spend his whole time in reading such absurd, improbable trash?'

'Harry is a very good student, and I do not think the perusal of a few such books would hurt him, merely by way of recreation.'

'Well, I do,' said Mr. Nelson, irritably. 'I don't choose to allow it.'

Mrs. Nelson sighed softly, but offered no further remonstrances; in her secret heart she was convinced that her husband was altogether too severe with their boy, but she knew it would be productive of little good to express her opinion.

'Henry's grandfather will be here to-morrow,' she thought, 'and perhaps his advice and counsel may have a good effect.'

Mrs. Nelson looked forward with great anxiety to this visit of her husband's father—she somehow felt that things were going wrong in Harry's training and education, and she trusted with a blind, womanly faith that some influence would supervene to protect her son from the hardening effect of daily reproof and perpetual restraint.

'James entertains a deeper respect for his father than for any other living soul,' she thought as she arranged the furniture in the handsome suite of apartments destined for his use; 'if I can only win him over to my way of thinking.'

'Judge Nelson arrived—a spare, hale looking little old gentleman, with hair thickly strewn with gray, and blue eye as keen and penetrating as that of a falcon, nor did it take him very long to perceive the exact state of things in his son's household.

'And what do you think of our Harry, sir?' demanded the younger Mr. Nelson, rubbing his hands complacently, when the boy had gone to his bed at the close of the first day's visit.

'He is a fine boy—a very fine boy,' said the judge, briefly, and with that verdict the father was more than content.

'He is a good, conscientious fellow, and is unusually forward in his studies,' said Mr. Nelson. 'I should like you to look over them to-morrow, sir.'

'I will do so,' said the judge.

'And, for an only son, he really has very few faults,' went on Mr. Nelson. 'Of course, like other boys of his age, he has his failings——'

'But they can scarcely be called failings, James,' meekly interposed Mrs. Nelson. 'I think you are sometimes too severe with him.'

The keen-eyed old gentleman glanced from one to the other in silence; he perfectly comprehended the situation of affairs.

'Severe! Nonsense, Mary, you would spoil the child if you had your own way,' said Mr. Nelson a little impatiently.

The family were assembled round the breakfast-table the next morning when Judge Nelson came down; and Harry was, as usual, receiving constant admonition from his father.

'Harry, take your elbows off the table, sir—this minute! I am astonished at you. You are not holding your fork rightly; Harry. Now see here, young man, if you don't pay a little more attention to what I say to you, you will be sent away from the table.'

Harry bit his lip with intense mortification. Mrs. Nelson looked annoyed. The judge drank his coffee in silence.

'Where are you going, Harry?' demanded the father, as his son took his cap after breakfast.

'Just over to Tom Leslie's, sir, to arrange about that boating match.'

'Put up your cap and remain at home, sir. Have you no lessons to look over before school?'

'Yes, sir; but I shall have plenty of time for those after I come back; it is not eight o'clock yet.'

'Permit me to be the judge of that, Harry,' said Mr. Nelson autocratically. 'I choose that you shall remain at home and devote yourself to your studies. Idleness in a boy of your age is a fault too heinous to be tolerated.'

'How old are you, Harry?' inquired his grandfather, as the disappointed boy sat down to his study-table.

'I am fourteen, sir.'

'Fourteen?—you are nearly a man,' said the old man, musingly.

'I wish he would conduct himself a little more like a man,' said Mr. Nelson. 'Harry where are your feet, and why don't you sit up a little straighter when you study?'

The hour of school brought a blessed reprieve to poor Harry Nelson. He departed with his book under his arm, feeling very much like a relieved convict. Three hours, at least, before him, during which he would be free from the perpetual fault-finding, reproof and censure that made his home-life a burden to him.

'Harry,' said his father, at dinner-time, "you are eating too freely of those grapes—put back that bunch!'

'They are very fresh and fine, my dear,' said Mrs. Nelson, timidly.

'I have only eaten two bunches, papa, pleaded Harry.

'Put them back this instant, sir!' thundered Mr. Nelson. 'Of all things I detest a glutton.'

And Harry obeyed, with a sorrowful look at the blooming purple clusters.

In the evening Harry was slipping quietly out of the front door, when his father called him back.

'Are your lessons all prepared for to-morrow?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Have you done that copying for me?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, be sure you are in the house by eight o'clock.'

'Can I stay until nine, father? The other boys all do.'

'I don't care for the other boys. You will be home at eight o'clock precisely?'

'James,' said Mrs. Nelson, when the dispirited boy was gone, 'I think you are a little too hard on Harry.'

'No, I am not,' said Mr. Nelson,' sharply; women do not understand such things. I am his father, and it is my business to keep him properly reined in!'

Mr. Nelson was smoking his morning cigar the next day, as the judge came down stairs.

'James,' said the old gentleman, fretfully,' is this the proper place for your feet—on the mantel?'

Mr. Nelson smiled and took them down.

'Not exactly, sir, I must confess.'

'And I desire that you will throw that cigar away. It is an outrageous habit, and one which I will not for an instant tolerate.'

Mr. Nelson looked surprised; but he obeyed.

'And what is this you're reading? One of Bulwer's novels! Have you read the last volume of Muddlehead's sermons?'

'No, sir; that is——'

The old gentleman took the noxious volume gingerly between his thumb and finger and tossed it out of the window. Mr. Nelson colored; but respect for his father was too strong to allow him to remonstrate either by word or deed.

At this moment Mrs. Nelson came in to announce breakfast.

'James, that omelette is too rich for you; I desire you will not eat it.'

'But I have always been in the habit of eating them, sir.'

'No matter; you will not eat it to-day.

Harry looked on in open mouthed astonishment. His father's face grew scarlet.

'And I wish James,' went on the judge, 'that you would not make quite such a noise while you are eating. It is very ungentlemanly and it disturbs me.'

'I was not aware, sir, that——'

'No; because you've fallen into the habit and no one has ventured to correct you, Harry, my boy, I'll take another muffin.

Breakfast was no sooner over than the judge commenced a search for some missing newspaper.

'You had it last, James. When will you ever learn to put things back in their places? Now if you will go to work and find that newspaper for me, I shall be very much obliged to you.'

Mr. Nelson glanced at his watch.

'Will not some other time do as well, sir? I have an engagement at nine, and——'

'No, sir; some other time will not do as well. I want my newspaper now; and if you miss your engagement it will be a good lesson of order and method to you for the future.'

'Just exactly what father says to me a dozen times a day,' chuckled Harry, in the back room, where he was assisting his mother to move some plants. 'Oh, mamma, isn't it fun to see him caught in his own trap?'

The newspaper was at length found, and Mr. Nelson allowed to go to his office. But when he came home to dinner his trials recommenced. He was just going to his room, after the mid day meal when the old gentleman's voice recalled him.

'James, where are you going?'

'To take a little nap sir.'

'A nap!—with all those law papers unfiled and Jennings case not read up? A nap?'

'It will refresh me so much!'

'James, your time would be much better employed among your law books. Sit down to them at once. A nap! Why, sir, in my younger days, we never so much as thought of the thing.'

Thus was cut short in the bud Mr. Nelson's precious afternoon nap. He began to feel not a little annoyed.

He was taking his hat, after tea, when once more the judge crossed his path like a Vigilance Committee of One.

'You are not going out to-night, my son?'

'I must, sir, there is a political meeting at Astor Place.'

'By ten o'clock, sir, at the latest.'

'Ten o'clock!'—the judge shook his head solemnly—'I must insist on your being home by eight, James.'

'Eight, sir? That will be quite impossible.'

'Then you must remain at home. I can't have you loafing about the city after eight o'clock at night.'

'I don't care a straw when your political meetings break up.'

'Yes; but father——'

'Yes; but James, I have made up my mind. Do not compel me to speak twice!'

'Sir,' said Mr. Nelson, firing up, 'this is very annoying to be checked and thwarted at every moment. You are treating me like a child.'

'You don't like to be treated like a child, then?'

'No, sir; I must say that I do not!'

'Then how do you suppose your son Harry likes it?

There was a moment's silence, and then Judge Nelson laid his hand kindly on his son's shoulder.

'My boy, he said, 'put yourself where I have tried to put you this day—in Harry's place. Judge how would you relish the kind of treatment you impose upon him, and consider well whether you are doing wisely.'

'James Nelson stood silent. Something like a tear glittered in his eye.

'Father,' he said, 'was this intended for a lesson?'

'Yes, my son, it was.'

'Then it shall not be thrown away. I see my fault now and I will endeavor to check it.'

When Harry came home from a neighbor's house that night there was no fretful interrogatories, no capricious criticisms.

'Well, my boy, have you had a pleasant evening?' his father asked kindly.

'O yes, sir. Charley Smith was there with his dissected maps, and sir, I put them all together myself.'

'That was right my son. Charley is a fine fellow, and I like you to associate with him. Suppose you invite him here to-morrow night?'

'O, papa, may I? It would be so nice!' Harry could hardly believe the testimony of his own ears.

'Mother,' he said, as he he kissed her good night, 'how nice it would be if papa were always so kind!'

'I think he will be in future, my son,' said Mrs. Nelson, smiling. She was in the old judge's confidence.

Nor was she mistaken. James Nelson's lesson had done him good.

PERILS OF AGRICULTURE IN TYROL.

The persistence with which humanity attaches itself to fertile land without regard to danger is illustrated elsewhere than here. The peasants on the slopes of Vesuvius push their cultivation and plant their homes in the very track of a possible lava stream, and all the world over, facility for obtaining a livelihood blinds the cultivator to all risks. Grohman says: 'In the Wild-Schonau, North Tyrol, not a few of the houses are built on such steep slopes that a heavy chain has to be laid round the houses and fastened to some firm object—a large tree or bowlder of rock higher up.....In one village of the Puster Thal, and in two others of the Oberinn Thal, many of the villagers come to church with crampoons on their feet, the terrible steep slopes on which their huts are built somewhat like a swallow's nest on a wall, requiring this precautionary measure In Moss— a village not very far from the Brenner, having a population of eight hundred inhabitants—more than three hundred men and women have been killed since 1758 by falls from the incredibly steep slopes upon which the pasturages of this village are situated. So steep are they, in fact, that only goats, and even they not everywhere, can be trusted to graze on them, and the hay for the larger cattle has to be cut and gathered by the hand of man.'

I have myself seen, in walking among the hills, little stores of grass piled against the upper side of protecting trees, where it had been brought in armfuls when cut by the spiked-shod mower. The haymakers gather their little crop here and there on the steep grass patches, almost at the limit of vegetation, pack it in nets or in sheets, and bring it on their shoulders down the steep and dangerous paths. My earlier idea of an 'alp' was that of a level plateau at the top of the lower mountains. Alps which are even nearly level are very rare, especially among the higher elevations. Generally they are so steep, so broken, and so inaccessible that one wonders how cattle are got to them, and how they can be trusted to graze over them. These alps are bounded by no fences, and it must be an anxious task for those who have the herds in charge to get them together at milking time. Each animal wears its bell—not the hollow sounding dull cow bell with which we are familiar, but musical in tone, and heard for a much greater distance. The alpine hut, and the Sennerin, or dairy maid, who spends the whole summer in nearly solitary attention to her arduous duties, are not altogether what one's imagination might depict. She is not the dairy-maid of poetry, nor is her temporary home filled with the more ethereal pastoral associations. Yet these people, too, have a romantic and imaginative side to their lives, and are happy and wholesome and content.

The agriculture of North Tyrol, outside of the valley of Inn, is mostly confined to very small operations. A few cattle, a few sheep, a little poultry, a few small fields, and a mountain pasture constitute the stock in trade on which the industrious and frugal pair bring up their family in comfort and decency, accumulate portions for their daughters, and lay aside a provision for their own old age. Labor-saving hardly exists. Everything is accomplished by unmitigated and unremitted toil. In youth and in early life the people are stalwart, active and hearty; but old age comes very early, and at forty the vigor of manhood and womanhood is passed—the activity and vigor, but not the endurance: up to really old age even slight little women carry enormous loads in the baskets at their backs up and down steep rough hill sides and mountain paths, where an unaccustomed tourist must puff and toil to move his own unencumbered person.—*George E. Waring, Jun., in Harper's Magazine for April.*

HOW FRANKLIN WAS CURED.—Somebody has brought out the following interesting reminiscence: When Benjamin Franklin was a lad he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening he mentioned to his father that he had 'swallowed some acephalous mollusks,' and the old man was much alarmed, and, suddenly seizing him called loudly for help. Mrs. Franklin came with warm water, and the hired man rushed in with a garden pump. They forced half a gallon of the water down Benjamin's throat, then held him by the heels over the edge of the porch and shook him while the old man said: 'If we don't get them things out of Benny he will be pizened sure!' When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the things referred to were oysters, his father fondled him an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. Ever afterward Franklin's language was marvelously simple and explicit.

An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal $2.16; in addition she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars, against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equalling sixty cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig on the same quantity of food.' Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health-producing employment.

In spite of the present distress in England it is said that in the matter of wages the agricultural laborer is better off than ever he was before if prices are taken into account.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

MR. BUNBY TRIES TO EXPLAIN TO MRS. B THE INNER MYSTERIES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

It was an exceeding cold night, and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby hugged the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper, and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike upon the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. Bunby had a happy thought; quickly it was transmitted to Mr. B.

'John,' said she, 'you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made.'

'Yes, Yes; but some other time, love.'

'No, now, please, John.'

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers were put together.'

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and felt it. Seeing that postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper.'

'In the first place,' said he, 'the copy is sent to the composing room—'

'Where does the copy come from?' she queried.

'From the editors and reporters, of course.'

'Oh I see.'

Then it is given to the type setters—.'

'What do they do with it, set on it?'

'No—thunder no; they are the compositors who set it up.'

'Oh, they compose the copy, and then set up. But how does it set?'

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied: 'The editor composes the copy, then sends it to the composition room, and the type setters put it in type.'

'What! the copy?'

'Yes—they set the types so that they will read as the copy reads.'

'Oh, I see.'

A pause ensued.

'John,' said Mrs. Bunby, 'you stopped at the compositors setting the type. What do they set the type in.'

'In a stick.'

'A stick! What kind of a stick?'

'O, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of a paper and holds seventeen lines of brevier.'

'And what is brevier?'

'A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read.'

'Oh, I see.'

'When the printers get a stick full,' he went on, 'they empty——'

'Are the printers different from the compositors?'

'No,' he replied, a little out of temper, 'they are one and the same,'

'Oh, I see.'

'When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they dump it on a galley——'

'And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it all go apart?'

'No—they lift it from the stick and place it gently, very gently on a galley—'

'And what's a galley?',

'A long article made of brass on which matter is proved—'

'What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?'

'Will you wait a moment? If so, I will try and explain—but give me time,' he said, nettled a little at her cross-examination.

'All right, go on.'

'Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it—

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 28, 1879.

"STICK."

When the lying Stanton was about to be deposed as Secretary of war by President Johnson, Senator Sumner sent word to Stanton to 'Stick." This event, with others, produced a collision between Congress and the Executive. Logan, as head of the secret organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, offered its services to Congress. Governors tendered the aid of their militia, and leading generals of the army plotted treason against their Commander in-Chief and the country. The President was stripped of, or crippled in patronage, and only a certain class of his appointments could be confirmed. He was at last impeached by the House, and the Radicals lacked but one vote to succeed in the Senate.

The people have reversed all this. The Democrats have both Senate and House, as well as a large majority of the States. Their President was elected by a quarter of a million majority, though not seated because of the most gigantic fraud in modern history.

The Republicans having been hurled from power by an indignant people, are now raising a howl because frauds upon which they thrived are being unearthed, and so far as possible the perpetrators are being punished. They complain also because the Democrats are abolishing useless offices and cutting down the expenses of others. But their terror and threats are especially caused by the firm determination of Congress to repeal the jurors' test oath law. By it men who participated in the war are excluded from federal juries. A man may sit in Congress, or hold any other office, but this relic of "reconstruction" times debars him from sitting as a juror if he ever participated in the rebellion. Even Hayes' Post Master General is debarred by it. The next point of attack should be the infamous law for the appointment of Supervisors of elections. It was ordained for the purpose of perpetuating Republican rule by force, intimidation, and fraud. Its machinery cost the people in 1878 $270,000.

The monstrous power conferred by the supervisor law is in plain conflict with the Constitution, which declares, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes not only forbids interference by any State authority with "supervisors of election, or either of them, or the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them," but provides that every person who "refuses or neglects to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties, when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, *shall be liable to instant arrest without process*, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution."

The attempted exercise of less tyrannical powers caused our fore-fathers to assemble at Runnymede in 1215, and they extorted from King John *Magna Charta* which contains this noble sentence, "*We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man right or justice !* Acts less arbitrary than this caused King Charles the First to lose his head. But this law gives power to low political hirelings to arrest *without warrant, hearing, or appeal*, and innocent men, under its provisions, are not only deprived of their votes, but may be imprisoned and fined.

The law being contrary to the Constitution and oppressive, we say to Congress "STICK," and wipe from our statute book this blot upon our free institutions, and the *people* will sustain you.

A CRAZE FOR COINS.—ONE CENT WORTH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Old American coins are getting very scarce on this side of the water. Among those greatly in demand are the cents of 1793, which belong to the first series of United States copper coinage, and were coined in this city at the old Mint, which was then located at Seventh and Filbert streets. Another scarce coin is the 1787 cent, which was designed by Benjamin Franklin and coined in Hartford. 1793 cents are very rare. So also are the silver dollars made in the old Philadelphia Mint in 1794. One of these which is safely locked up in the British Museum cost that institution $1,000. Silver quarter dollars coined in 1823-27 are worth $100 each. Silver half dimes, issued from the Mint in 1802, are also at a premium,and all efforts to obtain any of them to complete sets, even at the figure of $100, proved futile.

Silver dollars of 1804 are extremely scarce, only five, so far as known, being in existence. Three of these are owned in England, and are valued at $1,000 each. Half dollars of 1796-97 coinage are worth $50, and the same figure is offered for a 1799 cent or a half cent of 1796. Notwithstanding these high prices, collectors say that in selling again abroad they average 100 per cent profit. They also say that the fictitious value of coins has increased 100 per cent during the last five years, while the tendency is still upward. Experimental coins are greatly in demand, and the goloid dollars, which were recently coined as a sample for the Government, are worth $25 to the collectors. —*Philadelphia Record.*

RECOVERING ITS OLD VITALITY.

The south is recovering, unmistakably, its old vitality. Friday one honorable member of the Virginia senate alluded to another honorable member as "a liar, a coward and a dog.—*New York Tribune.*

Is not the North recovering its brutality ? How about Petroff, a member of the Legislature from Philadelphia, who brutally assaulted Mr. Jenkins, a correspondent of the *Phila. Times* ;in the rotunda of the capital a few weeks ago

During the debate in the Legislature on Tuesday last on the Schnatterly resolution, Senator Elliott of Philadelphia remarked that 'he was opposed to the minority running the majority." His political friends in Congress had better come to the same opinion

The Berlin Mission.

Washington, March 26.—Mr. Hayes sent the following nominations to the senate today : Andrew D. White, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany. Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be minister resident to the Central American states.

BLOOMSBURG'S DEFENSE.

At the Opera House on Wednesday evening of last week an immense crowd attended the exercises of the Freedmen's Aid Society. It is estimated that there were at least fourteen hundred people present. During the progress of the exercises there was loud applause, stamping of feet, screams and whistling. Since then, many visitors have expressed their surprise and amazement at such conduct in a religious meeting, and the impression has gone abroad that the people of this town are a disorderly set of rowdies who do not know how to behave themselves. We regret that there should have been any occasion for the numerous remarks of censure and disapprobation that have been called out by the occurrences of that evening Bloomsburg has always enjoyed the reputation of being a quiet, law abiding town, with strong religious tendencies, and it is unfortunate that anything occurred during the Conference to give a different impression. But while it is a fact that the conduct of some was disgraceful, we cannot allow the charge against our general refinement and propriety to pass by unnoticed without a word in self defense. In the first place there was an unusual inducement for a large attendance. A company of colored vocalists was announced to be present and sing a number of plantation songs. No admission fee was charged, the doors were open to the world without any restraint, and the consequence was that the gallery and some other parts of the hall contained an element of society that exists in almost every place, but which does not often make its appearance at public entertainments, because they are prevented either by admission fee or by police regulations. In the second place, the meeting was *not* a religious meeting. There were three speeches made, and while that of Col. Jackson was a fair, practical address, the other two were simply repetitions of the old radical abolition speeches of twenty years ago. The meeting was therefore made a political gathering, by the character of the remarks, and the noisy part of the audience lost sight of the fact that they were attending the exercises of a religious organization. The applause was first started on the floor by members of the conference and others who do not by any means belong to the rabble. This gave the gallery license, and they added to it by screams and whistling. We do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the conference, as it, as a body, was not responsible for the speeches, and we know that numbers of the clergy were indignant, and by no means approved of the remarks of the speakers. Political speeches are all right at the proper time and place, but they are entirely out of order during the sessions of a religious body.

There were no police regulations at the hall that night. If a few officers had been engaged by those whose duty it was to make such arrangements, and if the speakers had not changed the character of the meeting themselves,and if the brethren in front had not licensed the galleries to applaud by example, no one would have had occasion to say that they were amazed at the rough character of a Bloomsburg audience.

Finally, as a matter of fact, fully one-half of the audience was made up of members of the conference, and people from the neighboring villages and country. It is therefore not fair to say that all the noise was made by the Bloomsburg half. We are willing to be charged with what belongs to our account, but under all the circumstances it appears that when the blame for the disorder of that night is justly distributed, the citizens of Bloomsburg come in only for a small share.

The sermon of Bishop R. S. Foster of the M. E. Church at the Opera House on last Sunday morning is spoken of on every side as one of the ablest ever delivered in this town. The house was crowded to excess, and hundreds were disappointed by not being able to obtain admission. That the Bishop is broad and liberal in his views, if he be the same man, we gather from the following extract which we clip from an exchange.

"Preaching recently in the North End M. E. church at Boston, Bishop Foster paid a high tribute to Catholics. Among other things he said: "I have a great deal of respect for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church, and the feeling becomes stronger as I grow older. I do not think we can afford to criticise Catholics until we display at least equal zeal in the service of the Master. Who are they whose feet go clattering by our houses these cold winter mornins before daylight ? Who are they who fill their churches to worship God while we are in our beds ? Who throng our streets prayer-book in hand, reverent faces, aye, and perhaps with as reverent hearts as any of you bear ? They are zealous, faithful Catholics, who believe in the truth of their Church, and feel that through it alone they can worship the God whom they fear and love. To what church do those self-sacrificing communities belong that toil from morning until night for the good of God's people? Who are these who come here from foreign lands, poor and strange, with nothing but a spade, and have erected temples that put us to shame ? Isn't the poor servant girl, who lays a tithe of her earnings on the altar of God, sincere in her belief, and will she not find favor in God's eyes?"

On the first of next month an opportunity will be given to try experimentally a kind of Government Savings Fund. The certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, to be issued then and thereafter, bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, but they do not fully answer the purpose of a savings fund, because they are not directly redeemable, but may be converted into four per cent. bonds. Ten dollars having been invested in a certificate, the holder, to realize upon it, must sell it at its market value, or having five of them, convert it into a bond, and sell that at its market value. The certificates will, however, be very useful to those who desire to buy bonds out of small savings for a permanent investment. They can by means of the certificates gain four per cent. interest on each ten dollars saved, instead of hoarding the money with out profit to themselves until they obtained fifty dollars. There is besides a real advantage to the poor man in having his small savings put where, with perfect security that he can recover, there is still a little obstruction in the way of his doing so. This prevents him from wasting his savings. The certificates may do the same for the spendthrift man that the little toy savings bank (without a cashier) does for the child and its pennies; teach him the advantages of self-denial and the truth of some old proverbs. —*Ledger.*

IN LUCK AGAIN.—Hon. John P. Colliban, of Ashland has been appointed Messenger to the Wallace, (formerly Teller) Special committee on election frauds &c., Jack has been Sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate and State Senator.

The Sacred Ganges.

Millions of lives have been wasted through a superstitious belief in the curative power of the Ganges. More have been lost by faith in useless drugs. Kidney-Wort is a perfect remedy for kidney or liver disease. It is a specific for piles also.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned unite in this call in the belief that there is a general desire among the friends of temperance for a united State Convention, for the purpose of comparing views and devising methods of relief from the burdens of the liquor system.

The last meeting of this kind was in 1871. After the late war, from 1867 to 1871, each year witnessed such gatherings for counsel and concurrent action. These meetings were followed by earnest appeals for the suppression of the license system, and the enactment of prohibitory laws, which resulted in the passage of a Local Option law, by the Legislature of 1872—amended in 1873.

Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, the electors of forty-two of sixty-six counties, voted against license. As results of right law and right action, peace, prosperity lessened criminality and taxes followed almost immediately, and the liquor trade was greatly reduced.

The Internal Revenue Reports show a decrease of 22 Distilleries and 265 Breweries, in this state, from 1873 to 1875. The proceedings of the Beer Brewers' Congress for 1875 say, "The Local Option law of Pennsylvania reduced the Breweries in that state from 500 in 1873, to 346 in 1874," and deplore "a decrease in Pennsylvania of 33,936 barrels of beer" in 1874, and of "107,421 gallons," or 33,575 barrels less in 1876 than in 1874. "Very severe [they say,] is the injury which the Brewers have sustained in the so-called temperance states." "There is no doubt [they continue,] that the temperance agitation and prohibitory laws are the chief causes," etc.

We all remember that families and communities prospered as the manufacture and sale of liquors diminished under Local Option. Vice, crime, poverty, disturbance of the streets, and irreligion are thus again shown to be inevitable sequences of liquor selling, and that the latter rises in power for evil just in proportion as it is able to secure the protection of law.

Without animadverting upon anyone, we shall be credited when we say that it was an evil day and a wicked blow against the best interests of our state, when, against the protests of thousands of petitioners, and without re-submission to the people, the Legislature and Executive repealed that law, and remanded those no-license districts back to a rejected license law. The tyranny of this act is more apparent when we remember that no convention of the people, either political or non-political, asked for such an overthrow of the popular will, though large and earnest conventions, and thousands of petitioners protested against such action. Thus, evil triumphed !

But, if we do our duty, "the triumphing of the wicked will be short." That power "which frameth mischief by a law," shall be overthrown ! With the evil comes this good : we can contrast the two years of no-license, with the three that have succeeded the repeal of Local Option, and learn its value as a law.

To overcome the evil we deplore will require the expenditure of time and money, and earnest prayer for the blessing of God. The work cannot be accomplished in any other way.

Believing that the true line of thought and effort is now more clearly seen by the masses than ever before, and that public sentiment demands the suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale of of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, we, as representatives of Churches, Colleges , Seminaries, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temples of Honor, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Reform Clubs, Prohibition Alliances, Law and Order Associations, Prohibitory Party Clubs, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc , etc , invite one and all to send not less than two delegates from each body to a State Temperance Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday and Friday, April 24th and 25th, 1879. The Convention will open in the Court House at 11 a. m , Thursday. There will be an hour of devotion from 10 to 11 a. m.

Let us come together for earnest prayer and consultation about the greatest and gravest question of our time. Laying aside for this occasion, our special methods of action, let us seek to unite upon some plan of legislative relief from the present evils of the terrible liquor system. Do not let any ordinary excuse keep you away from this Convention ! Let it be such a gathering as shall clearly express the will of the people ! Let all classes and all professions of both sexes, unite in one earnest effort to make this Convention helpful to the cause of temperance. Eminent writers and speakers will be invited to take part in the proceedings. The best possible arrangements will be made for reduced rates on all rail roads; and entertainment at Harrisburg will be furnished in private families, when desired, either gratuitously, or at low rates.

JAMES BLACK and Others.

Eclectic Magazine.

The April number of the *Eclectic* contains twenty articles, and there is scarcely one of them that does not possess some feature of special interest and value. The one which will attract most attention, perhaps, is the lecture on "The Electric Light," delivered by Prof. Tyndall at the Royal Institution. The remaining articles are as follows: "Edinburgh Society Seventy Years Ago,","The Evil Eye," and other popular superstitions ; "Animals and their Native Countries," by Alfred Russell Wallace ; the concluding part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S.; "About Joseph Addison;" the second installment of "Mademoiselle de Mersac," which promises to be a fresh and charming story ; "A Broken String," a poem; the second paper on "Ancient Egypt, by Reginald Stuart Poole ; "At the Convent Gate" (poem) by Austin Dobson ; "Mesmerism Planchette, and Spiritualism in China ;" "Robert Dick, the Thurso Baker," by William Chambers ; "The Pope's New Encyclical;" "A Flower" (poem) , A biographical Sketch of the Rev. James H. Fairchild,D.D., President of Oberlin College, which is accompanied by a steel engraved portrait; and four well filled Editorial Departments.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms $5 per year ; single number 45 cents ; trial subscription for three months, $1.

A republican organ sadly reflects that there are no colored men in the XLVIth Congress. Well, who is to blame for that? There are a good many districts in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio from which the republicans could have elected colored men to Congress had they been so disposed. The negroes serve the purpose of "voting cattle"but when offices and honors are to be distributed they are shared among the white republicans. It there were any sincerity in the protestations of regard for the colored brethren in which the republicans indulge, so much more than one northern district would be represented in Congress by capable colored men. But if republicans persistently neglect their colored brethren they have no cause to reproach the democrats.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 25, 1879.

WHEN THE 46TH, CONGRESS IS ORGANIZED, WHAT NEXT?—RANDALL AT WORK ON THE COMMITTEES—THE SENATE FIGHTING OVER ITS PITTANCE OF PATRONAGE—THE CONCORDANT HOUSE AND SENATE MAKING A PROGRAMME —THE GREAT NATIONAL PARTY OF 15 IN CAUCUS. THE SENATE DISPOSED TO ADJOURN—THE HOUSE AND THE NATIONALS WANT TO STAY ALL SUMMER.

Since the organization of the 46th, Congress there has been a political lull. Old men with good memories said : "well, here is another Democratic national legislature;" while the habitues of the Senate gallery looked with curious interest upon the new Senators, and heard, for the first time in their lives, Thurman and Bayard taking the initiative in legislative business. Now that Congress has completed its organization, the Senate distributed its pittance of official patronage, and speaker Randall is immersed in the committee making problem, a thankless task in which he will please and offend everybody, the question is, what next ? The wires may tell before this letter reaches you, but there is no answer to the question, at this end of the line, at the present writing. The joint caucus of the now politically concordant legislative bodies will agree upon a business programme for the session. At present the Senate is disposed to adjourn as soon as the bills, for which the extra session was called, are passed. The House, on the contrary, seems disposed to plunge into general legislation and revise and expunge generally. A summer in Washington has no terrors for members from Memphis, New Orleans, and thereabouts, so they are in favor of revising the tariff, amending the internal revenue laws, and inflating the currency. Many believe that Congress will remain in session all summer. There is great newspaper clamor for an early adjournment, but it is doubtful whether the American voter is at the bottom of it. Members of Congress are paid by the year, and there would seem to be no reason why they should not make bills, motions, amendments, rise to points of order, and personal explanation all through the summer. If members of Congress were paid only for the time they are at the Capital and attending to legitimate congressional business, the public treasury would save money, and some members would get less than half their salary. If Congress really wishes to pass a useful law let it enact a bill appointing a time clerk who shall keep a record of the time of each member and pay him only for the time that he is attending to the public business. The millionaire senator from Nevada, who was present in the Senate, if I am not mistaken only sixty-five days during the four years since he was elected, had the effrontery and dishonesty to draw his pay for the full time, amounting to more than $20,000, and including $125 for stationery. There is a law on the statute book to this effect :

"The secretary of the Senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the House, respectively, shall deduct from the monthly payments of each senator, member, or delegate the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the Senate or House respectively, unless such member or delegate assigns as the reason of such absence the sickness of himself or some member of his family." Now, will some one sue the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for money illegally paid ?

Tuesday the 25th, inst, will be remembered in the Senate for its lively interchanges of rhetoric, parliamentary of course, but verging on the language of Billingsgate. Senator Blaine said to Senator Hill : "don't be childish," and Senator Eaton told Senator Blaine that his talk was babyish. All this was on the subject of electing a secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and other officers of Democratic precedents and proclivities to the offices that have been held by Republicans. These officers are about one hundred in number and they will all be filled by Democrats.

On Monday, in the rooms of Representative Kelley, the Greenback Congressman held a caucus in which they agreed to vote with the Democrats for the repeal of the test oath, and the law allowing the soldiers to be sent to polling places, and for modifying the supervisors law. The Greenbackers hope that their financial schemes will be supported by a sufficient number of Democratic votes to give them "the balance of power," and their fraternization with Democrats on political questions will be diplomatic and with this expectation. A sub-committee of the caucus was appointed to prepare a bill authorizing the issue of millions of greenbacks, the redemption of United States bonds in legal terders, and, in other respects, to carry out the plans of the National party. Whatever may be the policy of the two great parties, with regard to the length of the session, it is plainly the intention of the Greenbackers to contend for more paper money, "if it takes all summer;" and, if the majority shall decide to adjourn after passing the appropriation measures they will endeavor to foster their financial bill to one of the appropriation bills and pass it through. The Greenbackers will doubtless be able to form a coalition with some men in both parties who have similar views, but the strength of the coalition cannot be determined until it is tested by actual vote.

C. A. S.

In the general appropriation bill now before the House at Harrisburg the sum of $540,000 is appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Legislature for 1879 ; for the pay and mileage of members, for the pay and mileage of the clerks and other employes of both houses, for postage stamps for the members and clerks, and for postage on the *Legislative Record.* This sum of $540,000 is the outside figure ; that is, it is a sum sufficient to cover all the pay and expenses of the members for a session of one hundred and fifty days, the utmost limit allowed. It is at the rate of $3,600 a day for every day, including the three or four days of each week that they do not sit. Nobody is ridiculous enough to suppose that it could not have done in the one hundred days of the regular session all that was required, and an adjournment in that time would save the State $180,000. Instead of doing this, however, it generally prefers to waste time discussing the reduction of salaries of State officials, with the alleged desire of saving fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year. The imitation statesman knows his business.—*Times.*

The Republicans are horrified at the possibility that the Democratic Congress may attach to the appropriation bills, clauses repealing the outrageous laws creating Federal Supervisors of Elections and establishing a test oath for jurors. Inasmuch as these measures were *passed* by attaching them to appropriation bills, there should be no squealing if they are *repealed* in the same manner. Somehow these republicans can't get over [the fact that they are not running the Government machine as much as they did.

[For the COLUMBIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS : I recently had my attention called to your request in the COLUMBIAN for the ministers in the county to send you reports of meetings, churches, &c. It might be interesting to many of your readers to see a report of the labors and success in the Gospel of the writer of this.

I began a series of meetings with the Church of Christ at the Lower Jackson Chapel, on the evening of Dec. 22d and continued the meetings until the evening of Jan. 20th, preaching in all 33 times. The immediate result was, thirity-seven hearing, believed and were baptized, and five reclaimed. The audiences were generally large, and at times the house was packed to its utmost capacity of sitting and standing room, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather. Most of the converts were young men and young women from among the best families in the neighborhood. The Church was very much encouraged, and are now getting the material on the ground for the erection of a Christian Chapel to be located at the Cross Roads on Judge Derr's farm. The building will be 38 feet by 50 feet, plank frame,and will be completed early in the summer. Cold as was the weather the attendance at the baptism was immense, and it excited quite an interest in the community to see so many "buried with Christ in baptism," during such very cold weather. On Lord's day, Jan. 5th, about as cold a day as we had this winter I baptized fourteen in the water of Little Fishingcreek, near the residence of Wm. L. Manning and Jacob Christie.

On the evening of Jan –4th I commenced a series of meetings at the Upper Jackson (Union) Church, and closed the evening of Feb. 9th, having preached 21 times, and baptized eighteen penitent believers, and one reclaimed. We effected a temporary organization of a Church of Christ at this point of upwards of 35 or 40 members. Silas W. McHenry, late County Commissioner was appointed leader, and a good religious sentiment generally established in the community. There are several others at this point who have declared their intention to go forward in obedience soon.

My next appointment was at Cambra, Luzerne county, where I baptized four, making fifty-nine in all since January 5.

I will (D. V.) begin a series of meetings at Benton, March 30th, and hope to report a good work for that place. Hoping to hear from the ministers generally, and that the Lord will bless you in every good word and work, I am, Yours fraternally,

D. M. KISTER.

STILLWATER, March 24th, 1879.

A report recently made at the New York Fair, and largely copied in agricultural journals says : "The best Butter Color exhibited was Wells, Richardson & Co's Burlington, Vt." Warranted to give a rich golden color with no effect on the flavor of keeping qualities. Druggists keep it.

Senator Sharon of Nevada, who has drawn his pay for four years's in the United State Senate, it is said only served sixty-five days. The ordinary rule in business of "no work, no pay," ought to be applied in the Senate where absenteeism is a continual evil.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation,your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billiousness, or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR

Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough,* and all diseases tending to *Pulmonary Consumption.* Has been sold over twenty years. TRY IT Prices, 25c. 1 large bottle, 50c. and $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

dec7 27, '78-3m d&co

If you want to be strong, healthy and Vigorous, take R. P. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking R. P. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers every where.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in R. P. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the gloom ,and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only R. P. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. R. P. Kunkel, Proprietor, No.329 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa . Send for circular, or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as is recommended.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

R. P. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of Worms Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in two to three hours, with head and all complete, alive and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to proprietor, R. P. Kunkel 329 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1879.

The undivided one-fourth interest in the following tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit : Bounded on the north by land of Henry Beishline's estate,on the east by other lands of Henry Beishline's estate, on the south by land of G. M. Howell, and on the west by lands of John Creveling containing two and one-fourth acres more or less,on which are erected a large brick house, stable, out-buildings and blacksmith shop

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. F. McHenry against W. B. Pennington and to be sold as the property of W. B. Pennington,

ALSO,

The undivided one-fourth interest in the following tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit : Bounded on the north by land of Henry Beishline's estate, on the east by other lands of Henry Beishline s estate, on the south by land of G.M. Howell,and on the west by lands of John Creveling, containing two and one-fourth acres more or less,on which are erected a large brick house, stable, out-buildings and blacksmith shop.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. F. McHenry against George H. Pennington and to be sold as the property of George H. Pennington.

ALSO,

The undivided one-fourth interest in the following tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit : Bounded on the north by land of Henry Beishline's estate, on the east by other lands of Henry Beishline's estate, on the south by land of G. M. Howell and on the west by lands of John Creveling, containing two and one-fourth acres more or less, on which are erected a large brick house stable, out buildings and blacksmith shop ;

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. F. McHenry against W. C.Pennington and to be sold as the property of W. C. Pennington.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

mar. 28, 79-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

HAVE OPENED THE

SPRING SEASON OF 1879,

with a magnificent stock, far surpassing all that they have ever before shown.

With several new departments added, and all the old departments enlarged and improved, we are now fully equipped for the business of the season, and with greatly increased facilities, propose to serve our patrons even better than before.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

has been strengthened and perfected, and it is believed that no such organization exists elsewhere in this country for the prompt and satisfactory service of distant customers.

Send for samples of whatever you may need, whether mentioned in the following partial price list or not.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

Is Showing 1,000 Pieces New Goods.

FANCY SILKS.

HAIR LINE STRIPES,	50c.
COLORED STRIPES,	50c.
BLACK STRIPES,	50c.
STRIPED SILKS,	55c.
PIN CHECKS,	58c.

Extra Quality.

NEW EFFECTS,	
"THE JASPER,"	65 c.

A New Style Silk for Spring and Summer Wear at 75c.

"THE QUADRILLE LOUISINE."

A Soft, weighty, excellent-wearing silk, of extra width, in choice styles, at $1.50 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.

GOOD QUALITY,	75c.
FAILLE SILK,	93c.

Extra Quality.

20 INCHES WIDE,	$1.00
21 INCHES WIDE,	$1.25

IN ALL SILK DAMASSE

We have one choice lot, selected by ourselves personally, in Lyons, 21 inches wide, at $1.12½.

PEKIN STRIPES, MOIRE AND SATIN PEKINS, SATIN BROCATELLES, &c., &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS.

GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, at 65, 75, 75, and 93c

As a special inducement we offer one lot of the celebrated make of SAVOIE ET CIE, LYONS, at $1.00.

These Silks are 24 INCHES WIDE, and are undoubtedly the best ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILKS ever placed on any counter in America. We have an immense assortment of all the BEST MAKERS OF FRANCE, from $1.25 upwards.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

EXHIBITS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

IT INCLUDES

IN FRENCH NOVELTIES,

almost every fabric that will, this season be popular in Paris, Berlin and London.

IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS

WE NOW SHOW

SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide.	50 cts.	TWILL BEIGES, Soft wool.	25 cts.	NOVELTIES, Silk mixed.	18 cts,
SAXONY SUITINGS, 46 inches wide.	40 cts.	MOHAIR BEIGES, Double fold.	25 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS, Silk mixed.	12½ cts.
BRADFORD MOHAIRS, 27 inches wide.	37½ cts.	SABLE SUITINGS, Choice colorings.	25 cts.	ENGLISH NOVELTIES, Splendid value.	15 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide.	35 cts.	SELF-STRIPE BEIGES, Extra wide.	20 cts.	STYLISH PLAIDS, Good quality.	18 cts.
BRADFORD SUITINGS, 27 inches wide.	31 cts.	ARMURES, New colorings.	20 cts.	CORDED POPLINS, Extra Weight.	12½ cts.
SILK STRIPE MOHAIRS, 29 inches wide.	31 cts.	PLAIN BEIGES, Extra weight.	20 cts	MANCHESTER CASHMERES, Half Wool.	12½ cts.
ANGLESIA SUITINGS, A new fabric.	25 cts.	CLOUDED MOHAIRS, New effects.	20 cts.	MATELASSE SUITINGS, Splendid styles	12½ cts.
ARABIAN SUITINGS, Camel's hair effects,	25 cts.	MATALASSE BEIGES, A bargain.	20 cts	WASH BEIGES, Excellent value.	10 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES, Extra fine.	25 cts.	CASHMERE BEIGES, Extra good.	18 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS, A job lot.	6¼ cts.

IN BLACK GOODS

WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO

A large invoice of SILK WARP HENRIETA CLOTHS, Just landed. The prices range from 87½ CENTS TO $2.00 per yard.

Also our own importations of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 CENTS AND UPWARD.

BLACK GRENADINES and BLACK HERNANIES, In immense assortment.

PLAIN AND LACE BUNTINGS, PLAIN AND STRIPED WOOL SATINS, CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

Exhibits extensive lines of LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS AND COSTUMES, SPRING ULSTERS AND SACQUES, BEST MAKE OF CORSETS.

CHILDRENS' SUITS AND SACQUES, INFANTS' OUTFITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, THE LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA OF

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and WHITE DRESSES

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR OWN MAKE OF

MENS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS,

"THE FAVORITE," 75 cts.

"THE STANDARD," 88 cts.

"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1

A sample shirt will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. In ordering give size of collar worn.

Confident that our system of doing business, and our great facilities for its economical and successful transaction are rarely equalled, and cannot possibly be excelled, we respectfully invite examination and solicit comparison.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Honorable William Elwell, President Judge and Law Judge of the Courts of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Seventh Day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m., for the incorporation of the Catawissa Silver Cornet Band Association of Catawissa in said county. The object of said corporation is to form a musical band for the promotion and encouragement of music.

A. T. LEWIS, CHARLES SCHMUCK, LUTHER EYER,

march 21, 3w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wellington Yeager of Columbia county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. By order of the Court, Notice is HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 22d day of APRIL, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., before R. A. MERCUR, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, to show cause if any they have why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

March 21, 79-2w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Eli Barton and Elias Mendenhall in the business of the manufacturing and dealing in lumber has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Eli Barton. settlements of accounts of the late partnership will be made, and money receipted and acquittances given by each of the late partners. The books and accounts will be left at the late place of business in Bloomsburg, where all accounts must be settled as promptly as possible.

ELI BARTON, ELIAS MENDENHALL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber will be continued by Eli Barton. That the place of business in Bloomsburg will be at the Counting Room of Elias Mendenhall, who is authorized to make sales and receive money on account as my agent.

ELI BARTON.

March 21, 79-4t.

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In the matter of the exceptions to the first and second accounts of the Administrators of John Boston, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court on exceptions to the above named account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April the 12th at ten o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

F. P. BILLMYER, Auditor.

march 14, 79-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW OWEN, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans'Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the Administrator will sit for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, April 15th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m , at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper,or be debarred from a share of said balance.

HERVEY E. SMITH, Auditor.

mar. 14, 79-4w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. Cole and C. W. Cole under the firm name of E. Cole & Son, in sugarloaf township, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by E. Cole.

E. COLE, C. W.COLE.

MARCH 14th, 1879.

mar. 14, 79-4w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

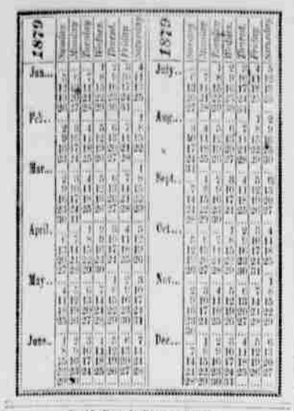
ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustus Mason

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. 28, 187

CALENDAR FOR 1879.



Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.60A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

J. F. Chapin will offer valuable personal property for sale at Benton on Friday, April 4th 1879.

Rev. M. L. Smyser goes to Berwick!

James Riley, the popular barber, has removed his shop to the room under the City Hotel

George McKelvy has taken charge of the drug store at Millersburg, and H. W. McKelvy is traveling for a drug house in Philadelphia.

The *Republican* issued a daily during the Conference. The reports of the proceedings were accurate and full.

John M. Clark, Esq. has removed his office from the Ent building to the second story front rooms over the hardware store of J. Schuyler & Son on Main street.

"A stitch in time saves nine." A bottle of Dr. Boll's Cough Syrup will often save large doctor bills. Keep it handy, for it costs only 25 cents.

An interesting communication from Rev. D. M. Kinter appears in another column. We hope others of the clergy will follow his example

The members of the Conference left a very favorable impression in Bloomsburg. The Methodist preachers of this Conference are a fine looking, gentlemanly and intelligent body of men.

The Rev. Henry S. Bell will deliver his lecture entitled "The Lifted Veil," in the Opera House this Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. Every body should attend. Admission 25 cents.

HOW IS THIS.—The daily *Record of the Times* does not reach here until evening, but the Scranton *Republican* arrives at noon. Spur up, Doctor.

Col. S. Knorr addressed the audience at the Opera House on Saturday night, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Preachers' Aid Society. His remarks were well chosen. We regret that space will not permit us to give a synopsis of the address.

The Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association will sell at public sale, real estate in Mifflinville on Thursday, April 3d, 1879 at one o'clock p. m.; at Stoneytown on Friday, April 4th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m., and at Espy on Friday, April 4th at three o'clock p. m.

The following properities were sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday morning March 27th: The property of John Lutz to Isaac Lutz for $650; the property of Effie and Caroline Lutz to George P. Learn for $595; the property of F. F. Derr to Jonathan Bredbender for $350.

Agib Ricketts, it is said, has gone to Harrisburg for the purpose of getting Judge Harding impeached. It is not likely that a republican legislature will condemn such an active partisan as Judge Harding, whatever the charges and proofs against him may be.

Rev. E. H. Yocum will have charge of the M. E. Church in this place for the next two years. He is a faithful, able, and earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard, and we congratulate the Methodist congregation on their good fortune in getting such a man to look after their spiritual welfare. Mrs. Yocum was formerly a resident of this town, and her many friends will welcome her back among them.

SPUR FRETTER.—Tinkering a diseased liver and disordered kidneys, with harsh or stimulating drugs, is like fretting a sick animal with the spur. These things do not cure. In Kidney-Wort is found a perfect medicine, gentle but sure in its working.

The subject of building elevated railroads in Philadelphia is gaining ground, and the probabilities are that before another twelve-month it will have a pair, at least, of these lofty structures. The parties who are petitioning the Legislature for the privilege of building them—the Pennsylvania and the Reading railroads—are not apt to sue in vain for favors.

WHOLESOME REFORMS.—Judge Handley, of Scranton, has instituted some wholesome reforms in his court. Jurors are fined for absence when their names are called, lawyers must have their witnesses on hand, counsel are limited to five-minute speeches, and must be brief and to the point in questioning witnesses, the sheriff must take his prisoner to and from jail, and last, though not least, no one under twenty one years of age will be admitted to the court room during business hours.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

SOLDIERS GRAVES.—In a recent issue we stated that Congress had authorized the erection of head-stones over the graves of Union soldiers who were buried in private or village cemeteries. We are informed that this will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The Quarter Master General at Washington requests all persons having knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in village cemeteries to communicate the fact to him.

A child's first lesson in art culture can profitably and pleasantly be learned with Leamon's Dyes, which have twelve colors, and by combining them any number wanted. These dyes are made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. For coloring soiled or faded ribbons there is nothing like them. Get them at your druggists.

The *Monroe Democrat*, formerly edited by Mr. Greenawalt has passed into the hands of Hon. R. S. Staples & Son. Our best wishes go with the retiring editor, and we trust his successors will find their new vocation pleasant and profitable.

Upon the first evidence of stomachic or bowel disorders, promptly give the baby a few doses of Dr. Boll's Baby Syrup and prevent much suffering on the part of the little one. Price 25 cents.

During the recent Conference many of the visiting clergymen expressed themselves as being much pleased with our town. There are certainly but few towns in the State that surpass Bloomsburg in location, cleanliness, and well graded and paved streets, and beauty of the surrounding country.

THE DEVIL IN HUMAN FORM.—The Altoona *Sun* never uttered anything truer than this: "If there is on earth any man meaner than all others, it is he who deliberately tries by all the arts of entreaty, the bonds of old companionship in wrong doing, by sneer and ridicule, to entice a reformed drinker back to his cups. Everlasting shame upon such a character, and all honor to the regenerated manhood which can withstand his devilish seductions."

Be sure and remember that Dr. Haas' Expectorant is a perfectly safe and reliable medicine, free from all *objections* and *dangers* connected with most of the advertised cough syrups—25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOW IT WORKS.

Under the stay laws which was enacted several years ago in the interest of the debtor class and which expired by limitation last fall, the Sheriff of this county, Mr. Strine, realized about six thousand dollars in fees that he would not have realized had the law never been passed, and only one person who came under his hammer took advantage of it. The law was anything but a success except for the Sheriff.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

The "poor man's friends," however, insisted on the measure. In this county also, the Sheriff had but one case where a defendant asked for its benefit.

COLUMBIA COUNTY LEGISLATION.

From the proceedings of the Legislature on Tuesday we get the following extracts from the reports: Bills on third reading.

"An act to validate a certain sale of real estate by the administrators of James Hess, of Columbia county, was postponed until this afternoon, after considerable discussion."

Afternoon: "An act to validate a certain sale of real estate by the administrators of James Hess, late of Columbia county, deceased, was the cause of a great deal of argument between Messrs. Knittle and Vanderslice, of Columbia county, the former against the bill and the latter for it. Mr. Dunham, of Sullivan county, also spoke in favor of the bill. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 108 yeas.

It now goes to the Senate. Being a private bill we have nothing to say of its merits, but it should be a strong case to require legislative action to confirm title.

The Salary Bill.

This measure came up before the Legislature last Tuesday. We quote "the act fixing the compensation of members of the general assembly, and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, was next considered. [This is the bill that caused so much discussion in the house two weeks ago. It reduces the salaries about 25 per cent. and the number of employees about 10 per cent.] The bill was defeated for want of a constitutional majority, there being 98 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative.

Representative Knittle voted for the Bill, and Representative Vanderslice against it. We make no comments, because we have not seen the text of the bill, but would remark that it seems to be a good measure to vote for. We should not preach retrenchment and economy unless we vote for it.

THE NEW DOUBLE POSTAL CARD.

The new double postal card is in size similar to the present one cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one-cent stamp, and lines are drawn from the centre, sloping downwards to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of this envelope is a double gummed flap, divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes. Its patentee claims greater merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date at which a writing has been mailed cannot be ascertained because the envelope has been lost. Here letter and envelope are one. The new law does not direct the Postmaster General to issue these patented conveniences. It only allows him the discretion to do so.

INVESTIGATING THE DEAD.

For some days past rumors of a most extravagant nature, concerning the ressurrection of a dead body on suspicion, at Espy, have been current in this locality. Years ago Abraham Hagenbuch lived in the above mentioned village, three miles this side of Bloomsburg. He was married and might have done better had he remained where he was. I 867 or thereabouts, however, he removed to Wilkes-Barre and took charge of a hotel there. Later he and his wife were known as the keepers of a place of rather doubtful character, and some time last fall the old man ended his career rather suddenly by dying of heart disease. His body was brought to Espy, buried there, and might have rested in its grave for all time had not a queer story—one that caused all the secret talk and excitement—got abroad. It was said that during a row at the deceased's late residence in the city it was pretty broadly hinted that Hagenbuch had not died a natural death; and that subsequent investigation had disclosed the fact that the head was severed from the body and held in its place by being stitched to the trunk. We are glad to be able to give the latter revolting humor the quietus. The real facts in the matter are as follows: Suspicions were excited in some manner that there had been foul play, it is true; an investigation, headed by Dr. Case of Espy, was also held; but the discoveries made far from warranted the suspicions. It was on Saturday last that the grave was opened, the body taken out and submitted to the medical authorities. The proceedings were much the same, we understand, as a usual postmortem examination, but no traces of violence or other evidence of foul play were found.

WHY WILL YOU

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try and be convinced.

Central Pennsylvania Conference.

[CONDENSED FROM THE CONFERENCE DAILY.]

Thursday, March 20, 1879.

The Conference was called to order at precisely nine o'clock, the morning prayer meeting having been held during the past half hour, according to appointment. The Secretary read the Journal of the first day, which was approved. A committee of three consisting of B H Crever, E Butler and D Hartman, were appointed to select a court of trial in the case of Rev Curry, a local preacher from Altoona District. The character of J J Pierce, Presiding Elder of Williamsport District was passed and his report read.

The character of W W Evans, Presiding Elder of Danville District, was passed and his report read. The conversions in the district number about 1100 during the year, and over 1000 additions to the church. His report in alluding to the Mountain Grove Campmeeting contains a hope that the time is not far distant when the gates may be closed on Sunday. The Selings Grove church has been completed; churches at Catawissa, Northumberland and Black Creek have been very much improved. A new church is in contemplation at Hamlin, on the Benton Circuit. Church debts in the aggregate to the amount of $5000 during the year.

Dr A S Hunt, the new book agent in New York, was introduced.

On motion of Rev N S Buckingham, N W Colburn was appointed to canvass the Conference for the Quarterly Review. Dr Goodwin, from the south, Rev E Foster, editor of a Cyclopædia of Poetry, of New York, Dr Olin, Revs Caswell, S S Kennedy of Wyoming Conference were introduced.

The transfers of Dr Holmes to Kentucky Conference, Rev J Gray to Nebraska Conference were announced, and the case of Rev C J Buck was referred to the committee on Conference Relations.

The character of J C Clark, Presiding Elder of Harrisburg District was passed and he read his report.

The character of T Mitchell Presiding Elder of Juniata District was passed and the Secretary read his report.

Dr Fuller of Atlanta was introduced to the Conference and addressed them.

Mrs Kene of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society was introduced and addressed the Conference upon the work of the Society.

The report of Dr McCauly was presented read by the Secretary and referred to the appropriate Committee.

The following were appointed the Committee to which the communication on Sabbath desecration in connection with campmeeting was referred, J Donahue, M L Smyser, J H McCord, H M Ash, E H Yocum.

Rev E H Yocum was appointed to represent the church in the trial. The report of E J Gray, President to Dickinson Seminary was presented, read and referred to the committee on the Seminary. The report of Irving Female College was referred to committee on Education.

Adjourned after singing doxology and benediction by Dr Fuller.

Friday, March 21, 1879.

Morning prayer meeting was held from 8.30 to 9 o'clock when Bishop Foster took the chair and called the Conference to order. The journal of Thursday was read and approved.

The character of S. C. Swallow, Presiding Elder of Altoona District, was passed and his report read.

A communication from Rev. William Earnshaw, chaplain of the National Asylum for Disabled Veterans at Dayton, Ohio, was read.

Rev. N. S. Buckingham, president of the court in the case of R. E. Wilson, presented their report which was read:

Resolved, That we find the charges not sustained.

On motion his character was passed.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, of the *Christian Advocate*; Dr. Kynett, of the Church Extension Society; Dr. Freeman, of the S. S. Union; Rev. Eckman of the Wyoming Conference and Dr. Miley of Drew Theological Seminary, were introduced.

Dr. Kynett addressed the Conference upon the business aspect of the Church Extension.

The class of the 24 year was called and their characters were passed. The following is the class; J. E Bell, J. C. Brown, B. C. Conner, G. M. Hoke, Frederick Rogerson and J. A. Wood, jr.

Dr. Fowler addressed the Conference, after which Rev. F. B Riddle, who had been appointed to preach the Annual Missionary Sermon, took charge of the services.

At the close of the sermon at 11.20 the business of the Conference was resumed. The report of visiting committee to Dickinson Seminary was read and referred to the Committee on the Seminary.

The list of superannuated preachers was called and the characters of the following were passed: T. H. Switzer, was continued in the same relation, O. Ege, (from whom a very interesting letter was read) and J. A. Mellick were continued in the superannuated list. On his own application P. B. Ruch was located.

G. D. Chenowith, was continued.

A communication was read from T Greenly in which he declined to locate but requested a transfer. This the Bishop said could not be done. His case was left until the committee could report.

In the case of D Hartman, his relation was changed to effective.

The case of J P Robb had not been reached by the Committee on Conference Relations.

A communication was read from Wm Schriber: his character was passed and his relation continued. Dr Freeman, of the S S Union, addressed the Conference. Adjourned.

Saturday March 22, 1879.

Morning prayer was held from 8.30 to 9 o'clock led by Rev James Curns.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Foster took the chair and the business session of the fourth day began The journal of Friday was read and approved.

The following paper was offered.

WHEREAS, our beloved brother, Rev A Britian will complete his fiftieth year in the itinerancy (if the Lord spare his life) one year hence,

Resolved, That the Central Pennsylvania Conference in Conference assembled respectfully request him to preach a semi centennial sermon some time during the next session of our Conference.

W G FERGUSON,
WM H DILL

The resolution was passed by a rising vote.

The following resolution was also passed.

Resolved, That when an effective preacher is referred to the committe on Conference relations it shall be the duty of his Presiding Elder to notify him of such reference.

JAMES CURNS,
GEO GUYER,
A R MILLER,
R HINKLE,

The superannuated list was called up again. Rev F E Crever's case was called, his character passed and he was not continued.

Rev. J B Moore at his own request was located. The characters of Thomas Tanyhill, and George Berkstresser, were passed

On motion the case of Mr Berkstresser was referred to the committe on necessitous cases, Franklin Dyson when his name was called addressed the Conference. His character was passed and his relation continued.

A communication from Noah Schlosser was read. At his own request he was located.

The characters of J A Coleman and S G McKechan were passed.

The characters and relations of a number of others were acted upon.

For local Deacons orders the following were recommended and elected Williamsport District, B C Conner, J A Patton and Wm H Breese. Danville District, Chester E Dodson, Harrisburg District, John C Brown, Altoona District, John A Wood jr A R Cronce and Wm H Singenfelder.

Dr McCauley, President of Dickinson College, Prof Waller of the Normal School and Rev M Swallow of the Wyoming Conference were introduced.

The committee of stewards made their report which was adopted.

By a rising vote it was ordered that the roll be called and the preachers pay their dues into the treasury of the Preacher's Aid Society.

Dr Miley addressed the Conference on Drew Theological Seminary.

The transfer of Jesse R Akers, from the Minnesota Conference was announced, and his relation was fixed as supernumerary.

The transfers of C. W. Buoy from the Philadelphia Conference, and of the Rev. S. L. Bowman to Philadelphia were also announced.

The Conference proceeded to fix the place for its next session. Shamokin; Lewistown, Huntington and Altoona were named. The vote was taken which resulted as follows: Altoona, 87; Shamokin, 53. On motion the vote for Altoona was made unanimous.

Resolutions of sympathy for Bishop Bowman in the sad bereavement which he has suffered in the death of his wife, while he is traveling in a foreign land, were passed. Adjourned.

Monday, March 24, 1879.

The opening services were conducted by Rev J S McMurry from 8.30 to 9 at which time Bishop Foster took the chair.

The journal of Saturday's session was read and approved. The case of O H Huston was referred back, R Loveland jr was made supernumerary.

The report of the Church Extension Society was read.

On motion of Rev J C Clarke the Committee on Conference relations and the Harrisburg Book room were added to the standing committee. Bishop Foster addressed the Conference upon the work.

The report on Dickinson College was read and Dr McCauley addressed the Conference in the interests of the College.

A communication from the Book Agents was read giving the assessment upon this Conference to defray the expenses of Bishops' salaries. The amount is $1000. The report of the Committee on Dickinson Seminary was read. President Gray made an address upon the interests of the institution.

Dr Reid one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society addressed the Conference.

On motion of Rev N S Buckingham, it was ordered that when Conference adjourn, it be to meet at 2 o'clock.

Dr Miley spoke for Drew Theological Seminary.

Dr J E Smith of Wyoming Conference was introduced.

The Steward's apportionment for the present year was read and the resolutions they embody were approved.

On motion the apportionment of the amount for Bishop's support be referred to the Presiding Elders.

Rev J S McMurry was appointed to preside at the afternoon session. The doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Smith, of Wilkes-barre.

Monday afternoon Session.

Rev J S McMurry in the chair.

Rev G H Day conducted the opening services. The report on Dickinson Seminary was called up. It was discussed, and then adopted.

On motion of Rev D Monroe, a collection was taken to pay the expenses of Rev J D Brown's son at Dickinson Seminary. It amounted to $59 31.

Mr F L Hiller, Secretary of Wyoming Conference was introduced.

On motion of Dr Hamlin, it was ordered that the expense for the education of Rev J D Brown's child at the Seminary be paid from the interest upon the mortgage.

Upon motion the new book of Israel Cook on "The heroes of Methodism in the Baltimore Conference" was commended to the Conference.

The report of the Committee on Conference Book room at Harrisburg was read. Dr. Hamlin spoke in praise of the management of the concern. The manager Rev W M Frysinger said that from their sales during the last year the whole expenses have been paid and also the interest on the capital stock. The only deficiency is in the managers salary. The report of the Committee was adopted.

The reports of the Committee on Sunday Schools, Book Committee, Board of Church Extension, Neccessitous Cases, Temperance, and Foreign Missionary Society, were adopted.

The resolutions regarding the observance of the Sabbath at Camp meeting, were offered and gave rise to a lengthy debate, in the midst of which the Conference adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, March 25, 1879.

Conference session was opened at 8.30 the services being conducted by Dr Frost. The journal of Monday was read and approved. The death of Rev T H Switzer, who was a superannuated member of this Conference was announced, Brothers John Guss, B F Stevens, H M Ashe, Hiles C Pardoe, E H Yocum, and H R Bender, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of Condolence.

The discussion on the report of the Committee on the observance of the Sabbath at Camp meeting was resumed. A substitute was offered requesting the managers of the camp—meeting associations to close the gates on the Sabbath.

The discussion was engaged in by Messrs Riddle, Dyson, Torrence, B F Stevens, A R Miller, J S McMurry, Dr Frost, Dr Hamlin, W A Houck, G W Miller, S Creighton, S C Swallow and Elisha Butler both pro and con. On motion the vote was taken without further discussion by the ayes and noes upon the passage of the substitute. While the vote was being counted, Rev H Lime was granted a location, and Rev J Stine was placed in the Supernumerary list. Rev A M Kester was transferred from the Kansas to this Conference. The vote on the substitute was announced 127 for to 45 against.

The following were admitted on trial, J B Graham, Geo E King, Benj A Mosser, A R Cronnce and C V Hartzell.

The report of the committee on Statistics was read, showing a membership of 34,274 and a missionary collection of $15,31½ during the year.

A resolution of thanks to Mr I W McKelvy for the free use of the hall was passed by a rising vote.

Resolutions of friendship and sympathy for Revs S L Bowman and Hugh Linn, who have been removed from the Conference; of thanks to the citizens of Bloomsburg for their hospitality; of hope for the speedy restoration of Rev H S Mendenhall's health; of thanks to the secretaries; and to the railroad companies for their accommodation; also the resolutions concerning the Presiding Bishop, were passed.

The Standing Committees were announced. A collection for the sexton was taken. Prayer was offered by Bishop Foster, the appointments were read, and the eleventh session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference passed into history.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE DANVILLE DISTRICT.

William W Evans, Presiding Elder, Bloomsburg Post-office.

Danville, St Paul's, South Danville and Riverside,—J Max Lantz.
" Trinity—*Peter P Stoumbach*
Northumberland—Martin L Deam
Washingtonville—Richard H Wharton
Iola—George V Savidge
Buckhorn—Alem Brittain
Bloomsburg—Ezra H Yocum
Espy and Light Street—John Moorhead
Orangeville—Thomas O Clees
Benton—Henry B Fortner
Berwick—Martin L Smyser
Mifflinville—Crawford L Bascotet
Beach Haven—Robert L Armstrong
Bloomingdale—John Horning, *Benj H Moser*
Mohlenburg—Owen Hicks
Shickshinny—George Warren
White Haven—James T Wilson
Hickory Run—Jacob P Benford
Weatherly—Richard H Colburn
Stockton and Beaver Meadow—Cambridge Graham
Hazleton—G Tarring Gray
Jamesville and Audenried—John W Lackie
Conyngham—George M Larned
South Heberton—Edward White, *John C Brown*
Catawissa—John B Polegrove
Catawissa Circuit—Jonathan Guldin
Elysburg—Gideon H Day
Shamokin—Thomas M Reese
Halfenstein and Gordon—Nathan B Smith
Centralia—Ceylon W Marshall
Mt. Carmel—S Milton Frost
Ashland—William G Furguson
Trevorton—John Lloyd
Georgetown Mission—Oliver H Huston
Snydertown—John Guss
Sunbury—Hiles C Pardoe
Selins Grove—John W Buckley

Hugh A Curran Professor in the State Normal School, member of Bloomsburg Quarterly Conference.

Irvin H Torrence, Secretary Pennsylvania Bible Society, member Trinity Quarterly Conference.

The necessity for a new jail is amply demonstrated. Samuel Strausser was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of stealing a horse from a certain Stine in Locust township. He wanted to go home. At night the warden neglected to lock the inner iron door of the cell. The outer wooden door when locked gives a space of about six inches. We presume the architect intended this opening for ventilation and for the benefit of such men as Strausser. Certain it is that on Friday night of last week, Strausser pushed the unlocked iron door against the wooden one, and squeezed himself through the opening. There was an open vacant cell to which he hied. In the morning the unsuspecting warden started around with his usual hash for the prisoners, and forgot to close the outer doors. Strausser then quietly walked out from his hiding place, lost his breakfast, and "*broke jail.*" The Sheriff, when informed of the fact, sent out numerous telegrams and posters, offering a reward of $25 for the recapture of the prisoner. For further details we refer to our "special correspondent" at the jail "Business Beers;"

BLOOMSBURG JAIL, March 26, 1879.

Samuel G. Strausser escaped jail at Bloomsburg on Saturday morning, March 22 He had been watching the turnkey for several mornings bring breakfast in, and he never shut the iron gate, that is the main entrance, and on Friday night when he came in to lock up, he put Strausser in his cell and locked him up and the blind door is on a hook about six inches wide. When he shut the iron gate he shoved the slides over and neglected locking it, and at about 11 o'clock in the night he squeezed himself through the blind door. He states that he stuck fast 3 or 4 hours, and if he could have gotten his head back he would not have come out at all. But he shoved himself through towards morning and shut his gate the same as he had found it. He then went down to the second cell from the main gate that was open, and watched until they brought in breakfast and while they were going up the steps he made his escape, and they did not notice it for fifteen minutes. He run up the canal as far as Hunlocks Creek and then took the top of a passenger coach and came down as far as Espy, and took it afoot over by Light Street, down the creek as far as Vastine Boones', took dinner there and from that he went in a wagon to Catawissa and walked to where he done the crime, and demanded his revolver and pocket knife of the constable and told him he was out on bail. He went from there to Bear Gap and was captured on Sunday morning by the same constable that arrested him in the first place. He was brought back to jail on Sunday night. B.

We may add that the Sheriff is not to blame for this escape, as the jail at the time was under the charge of an appointee of the Commissioners.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.

HEMORRHOIDS.—I suffered terribly. Had made arrangements with a prominent surgeon to operate. A friend advised me to try *Giles' Liniment* and *Pills*. I did so, and to my unspeakable joy got immediate relief, and am now cured. J. L. KENNIS,
Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N, Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

GHOSTS.

Not Col. Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real *human* ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are simply the 'ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," "overwork," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" in *all stages*. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequaled pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough, or cold, in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it really cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers "bunches," or tumors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf.

SPRING MOVINGS.

C. E. Savage has removed from the post office to his old stand in Unangst's building, Main street.

Rev. S. Mitchell has moved into Dr. Reber's house, corner of Market and Rock streets.

J. L. Richardson has moved to the property of I. W. McKelvy, Third and Jefferson streets.

Thomas Webb will move into William Hart's property on Centre street, and William Webb has moved to corner of Market and Fourth streets.

G. W. Sterner, will move into N. Pursel's house on Market street.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house, and that their symptoms need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

Subscribers who purpose changing their residence on the 1st of April, will please notify us of the changes giving both the old and new post office addresses.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNDISTURBABLE BENEFITS Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

aug2,

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment *that* cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggists.

aug 30, '78-tf jl

Business Notices

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats.
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats, Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at D. Lowenbergs.

The Central Hotel for sale or rent. Terms easy. Apply to John Laycock. mar 28,3w

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs for hatching $1.00 for 13 if called for at my store, or $1.50 packed and shipped to any point. From Bonney's strain, imported direct from Leghorn in 1876.
J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wanted by Silas Young, Light Street, Good Butter 20 cents per pound, eggs 15 cents per dozen, and the highest market prices paid for Side, Shoulder, Ham and Potatoes.

Livingston's Patent Carbolic Nest Egg effectually exterminates all Vermin from sitting or laying hens, and thoroughly renovates and purifies the nests, keeping the fowls free from contagious diseases so prevalent among poultry. For sale by J. H. Maize, Bloomsburg. Price 12 cents apiece.

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

New Lace Curtains this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

A large assortment of Gloves and more Hosiery this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

New stock of Kid Gloves this week at Lutz & Sloan's. Price 50 cts. and upwards.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Another lot of 5 ct. Calicoes at Lutz & Sloan's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits,

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. R. H. Stoliner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
July 12, '78-1y J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Table Linens and Napkins very cheap at Lutz & Sloan's

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

Lutz & Sloan's new Shawls are cheap and pretty.

Admission free at McKinney's.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

A large assortment of new Skirts at Lutz & Sloan's.

SELLERS' GOUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for many years. Physicians recommend it. J. S. Tomas, Esq. in Co. Herald: "I cured my two children from the press." A. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." **Take no other!** Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. H. T. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr19,'78-1y* eo wl

Marriages.

BARROW—HELWIG.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother Wm. Helwig, near Numedia, by Rev. G. B Dechant, Mr. Roland A. Barrow of Ringtown, Schuylkill county, to Miss Mary Ellen Helwig of Numedia, Columbia county, Pa.

DENT—CLEAVER.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. L. Linderstruth Mr. Albert Dent to Ella Cleaver, both of Catawissa.

BARBER—TURNBACH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bluecreek twp, Lzn. co. on the 6th instant, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Charles E Barber and Emma Turnbach, daughter of Commissioner Turnbach.

MATHER—NEYHARD.—On the 20th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. S. Y. Mather to Miss Maggie Neyhard.

Deaths.

DIETRICK.—In Briarcreek on the 8th instant, Adam Dietrick, aged 69 years and 27 days.

ZARR.—At Catawissa on the 5th instant, Hannah Zarr, aged 85 years, 5 months and 21 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	.70
Butter	.18
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.60
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	8.00
Be

Miscellaneous.

A Hungarian City Under Water.

...calamity to which Hungary has long considered peculiarly liable has overtaken Szegedin, the second commercial town of that country. At night-fall on the 12th inst, total darkness eclipsed what was a few hours before a prosperous city, but is now little more than a waste of rushing waters.

The Rivers Theiss overflowed, despite the precautions that had been taken from the moment the danger of such an occurrence was observed, and within three hours the town was inundated.

The scenes that ensued defy description for, to add to the situation, the tremendous current undermined the foundations of the buildings in which the inhabitants lived or had sought shelter, and amid shrieks, cries, and frantic appeals for aid that it was impossible to render, the structures went crashing into the flood, carrying with them the inmates. Even the synagogue, to which many people had flown for refuge, was not spared by the waters, and fell in, burying hundreds in its ruins. The practical obliteration of the gas works suggested a new distress to the minds of the survivors, and this proved only too real. When daylight faded they were left at the mercy of the torrent, unable to perceive what fresh danger threatened them, and in a state of prostration from which death would have been a relief.

Some years ago the Government received proposals from an English engineer to furnish a remedy for the inundation which the Theiss has threatened each spring, but the expense of the construction of the series of canals which he deemed essential to his scheme was considered too great, and his proposition was dismissed on that account. Had it been accepted, the terrible disaster now reported might never have occurred. The Theiss—Tisza in Hungarian—has so many tributaries that it is invarably swollen at the time of the year when the ice begins to melt, and it has long been looked upon as liable to cause great destruction to property, although the possibility of such a catastrophe as that which has submerged an entire city could scarcely have been contemplated at the moment the English engineer's scheme was discarded as entailing too heavy an expense. This rich river—it is a saying with the Hungarians that the Theiss has more fish than water—rises in the county of Marmaros, in the north-east, flows westward to Tokay, then south-west to Szolnok, when it turns south, and enters the Danube south of Titel, near the southern boundary of Hungary. It is navigable throughout most of its entire length of 600 miles, and is bordered by marshes, moors, soda lakes, and swamps. For nearly 300 miles its lower course is parallel with the Danube, and from about the beginning of the present century it has been connected with that river by the Francis Canal, which shortens the route down its waters and up those of the larger river 106 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Bodrog, Hernad, Sajo, and Zagyva, on the right, and the Szamos, Koros, and Maros on the left. Besides Szegedin, it flows through such large towns as Csongrad, Z uta and Old Bacse-Szegedin—called Szeged by the Hungarians—is situated on the right bank of the Theiss, and opposite the mouth of the Maros, ninety-six miles south-east of Pesth, and fifty-five miles west of Arad. Its population was between seventy and eighty thousand, and consisted chiefly of Magyars and Slays. The city stood in a marshy plain and was divided into a central town, or Palanka, in which the residences of the merchants were grouped around an old fortress built by the Turks in the sixteenth century, and containing extensive barracks, a house of correction, and a church of its own; an upper and a lower town, and new Szegedin, situated on the east bank of the Theiss, and reached by a bridge of boats. Besides the synagogue—the inhabitants comprised many Jews—there were six Roman Catholic churches, a Catholic gymnasium, a beautiful Greek church, and one or two convents. The market place was very large, and among the places of amusement was a Magyar theatre.

Reliance had been placed upon several large dykes which protected the back of the town, but these gradually succumbed to the force of the water, and the inhabitants perceived that their only safety lay in strengthening the embankment of the Alfold Railway. Desperate efforts were made throughout Tuesday night, but early yesterday morning a gale arose, and, aided by this, the water broke through, carrying away part of the embankment and the rolling stock of the railway, and rushing in broad streams toward the town. This was at 3 o'clock. Many persons had remained up throughout the night, anticipating some such danger, and these fled at once. Others, aroused by the roar of the great body of water, sprang from their beds and hurrying on some clothing, sought refuge on the housetops. At day-break the town was many feet deep in water, and the inhabitants had begun to realize the extent of their calamity. Here and there a house, less substantial than its neighbors, tottered and fell with a crash, and it frequently happened that at the moment a boat was near a window from which half distracted people were appealing for aid, the whole edifice would succumb to the torrent, amid the piteous shrieks of the inmates. Such of the inhabitants as were so fortunate as to be able to do so fled to New Szegedin and more elevated parts of the town, hurriedly crossing the bridge of boats which separates the new city from the old. As the day wore on whole rows of houses fell and the flood gained such headway that it submerged fully two-thirds of the town, including the citadel and post and telegraph offices. Besides the synagogue, the orphanage succumbed, burying its inmates in the ruins, and two manufactories were discovered to be in flames. No excesses were observable, however, on the part of the inhabitants, precautionary measures having been taken for the protection of property. During the afternoon the dams were cut in several places to allow the water to run off; the flood was still rushing with an awful roar over the city, and the practical destruction of the town was complete. Happily, however, while there was much excitement there was no disorder, and such of the inhabitants as could be removed were conveyed to a place of safety by men who seemed to retain their presence of mind to a greater degree than might have been expected.

At Pesth active measures were taken to send assistance to the afflicted city; the municipal authorities directed that relief trains be prepared without delay, and accommodations for fugitives were provided in the barracks and public buildings of the capital.

The Government sent 40,000 florins for the relief of the inhabitants. This generosity does not save it, however, from being violently attacked by the Radicals in the brought Diet for having neglected to take precautions against the calamity. Every hour intelligence of fresh disaster. It appears that 100 square miles in the vicinity of Szegedin were flooded and the crops in that district totally ruined.

At the latest accounts the water had risen five feet more, and the situation was becoming more and more critical.

Sixty thousand persons were without a roof to cover them. The upper houses were crammed with spectators in momentary fear of death.

It was thought that some few stone houses might stand. The loss of life had, it was feared, been terrible, and it was certain to be increased during the night of terror.

FEED A LITTLE CORN MEAL.

It's nonsense to say it makes no difference what you feed to your milk cow. The quality of the milk, cream and butter depends very much upon the feed used. A little experience of our own may be worth relating in evidence of the statement. During the winter and early spring we had been giving our grade Jersey cow a mixture of meal and middlings, but when we put her in green pasture, we thought we might safely discontinue the ration of meal, and accordingly only fed a few quarts at milking time. My wife soon began to wonder what was the matter with the cream, it was so thin compared with its former state. She became anxious about her 'Lil,' and wondered if she wasn't sick; but her fat, sleek sides and contented look sai l 'no' to that. After an experience of about two weeks with the bran diet, we returned to the corn meal mixture, and the very next day a change in the cream was clearly perceptible. It now skims off thick and heavy, and the cream crocks fill rapidly, so that the churning day comes twice a week. We are satisfied that it pays to feed meal both summer and winter

SEED CORN AND CORN-RAISING.

The selection of seed corn has much to do with the yield of the corn field. The best seed corn is cheap at almost any price, and poor seed corn is dear even if given away. There is something more required of seed corn than that every kernel shall germinate—that is one requisite, but not the most important. The corn should be able to show a good pedigree; that is, it should be from corn that had been carefully selected for seed for years—selected from fields where there were few barren stalks, and where the yield was large. About all the care that the majority of our farmers exercise in selecting seed corn, is to choose the largest, longest and most fully ripened ears. They take little or no note of the yield per acre, whether it is twenty, thirty or seventy-five bushels. Seed selected from a field that yielded seventy-five bushels per acre, would be more likely to produce seventy-five or eighty bushels, than seed from a field that had produced only twenty or thirty bushels per acre. If the seed had been selected for years from fields which yielded heavily, it would be almost sure to produce equally heavy yields, provided sufficient plant-food were furnished the crop.

THE BAGDAD "DATE MARK"—Recent Travelers in Asiatic Turkey mention the Bagdad 'date mark'—a mysterious malady which affects everybody, whether citizen or stranger. It is a dry, eating sore or ulcer, which comes generally upon the face, lasts for a year, and then goes away forever, leaving a scar about the size and shape of date. The cheek of nearly every man and woman brought up in Bagdad shows the mark, as though seared with a hot iron. No treatment, no ointment or medicine has the slightest effect upon it. The cause of this peculiar and disagreeable ailment has not yet been traced The general impression has been that the quality of the water is chargeable; but recently two European physicians went to the city to investigate the matter, having taken the precaution to provide themselves with water from a distance, and were both attacked by the "mark" within a fortnight after their arrival.

Horses should be watered in the morning before they are fed, A full drink of water immediately after being fed is a sure way of producing indigestion, if not inflammation. When water is drunk by horses, the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in the stomach. Some old and worthless horses, by way of experiment, were fed with split peas, and then supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all.

NEW HORSE SHOE.—A cow hide horse shoe has been introduced, which promises to be very useful. It is composed of three thicknesses of cow hide, compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts much longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoes; that it never causes the hoof to split, nor does it have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is surer and lighter. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and the hoof.

A correspondent in the *Rural World* shows some points of difference between British and American methods of feeding stock, as follows: In Great Britian turnips are cut, reduced to a pulp and mixed with cut hay or straw and allowed to ferment. Hay and straw are always cut up and mixed with meal. Stock raisers in England buy oil cake, which Americans consider too expensive. They wet and use it with cut hay and straw and meal and pulped turnips. The manure from such feeding is regarded as of great value.

CUSTARD.—Beat six yolks and four whites until very light; add a quart and a scant pint of rich milk; flavor and sweeten to taste; bake for one hour. Beat the reserve whites to a froth; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor, spread over the custard and return to the oven to brown.

PICKLED EGGS—Boil the eggs until very hard; take off the shells; have prepared some nice spiced vinegar, and pour hot over the eggs. The spice should be tied in a little muslin bag.

The most primitive way of making bread was to soak the grain in water, subject it to pressure and then dry it by natural or artificial heat.

The man who stopped his paper lately because he could not afford it, recently sold a hundred bushels of wheat at twenty cents less than the market price.

An idea of the importance of the potato in Maine may be obtained from the fact that the farmers in Aroostook realize from $105,000 to $170,000 yearly from that crop.

The day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterward her husband breaks the whole sugar bowl over her head.—*New York Herald.*

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
B. MCDERMOTT,
49 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a cathster every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe bolt on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
ROSEVOCE STRAWSER,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with hills nosatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. RODENS,
569 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different casualties in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 41, '78-

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS.
THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For all derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Blotted feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets, it is only necessary to say that as a great variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where an Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headaches, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
aug. 30, '78

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of William White, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

JOHN M. WHITE,
GEO. CONNER,
Lightstreet, Administrators.
C. W. MILLER, Att'y.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

THE RED FRONT,
MOYERS' BLOCK.

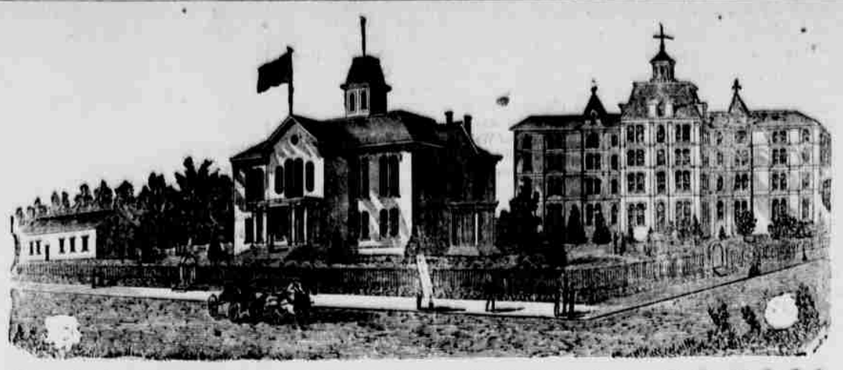
HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO
SNUFF.
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware

FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town
April27, '77-tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce Street, where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-1f



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location beautiful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elementals; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and these Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for our Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
P. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CALL AND SEE
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
CLOTHING
IN BLOOMSBURG.

Mens' Overcoats from $4 50.
Mens' Suits from $6 00.
Good Working Pants 90 cents.
Good Wool Hats for 75 cents.
Winter Caps from 40 cents.
Boys' Caps from 25cents.
Good Working Shirts 50 cents.
Mens' Vests from 50 cents.
Good White Shirts, linen fronts 65 cents.
Mens' Socks, 3 pairs for 25 cents.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

THE BARGAINS NOW SELLING
At the Popular Store of
DAVID LOWENBERG

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this age and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & Loss in Straw now done by Threshers, when cured upon the Old Machines.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expense (and often 2 to 3 Times that amount) can be saved by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Nothing to Wind Straw, Rickets, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Slender or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 8 to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Various Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

In Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Jan. 10,-6m

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

Feb.7, '79-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

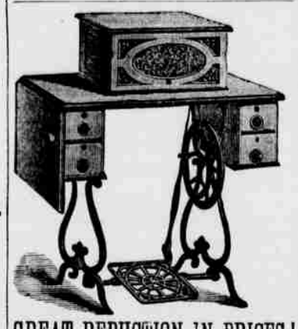
WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,
Orders will receive prompt attention.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry. Clocks &c.

CALL AND SEE

Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf



GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

We will sell the Very Best Family Sewing Machine
For Twenty-Five Dollars
IN CASH,
on an ornamented Iron Stand and Treadle, with walnut top and drawer, and necessary Attachments and deliver it at any Railroad Depot in the United States,
Free of Charge.

These machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidity, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator than any machine now in use. Send for a Circular. Every machine warranted for three years.

Agents wanted in Unoccupied Territory.
Centennial Machine Co., Limted
729 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Oct. 4, '78-6m.

PATENTS

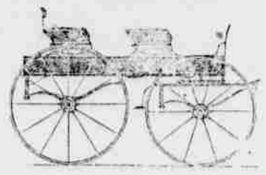
obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.——Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us, being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to Washington, D. C., Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.



BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 6, 1877-tf.

PAINTING
AND
Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE,
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING,
Plain and Ornamental,
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.
Oct. 1, 1878.

KIDNEY-WORT
A Purely Vegetable Remedy
The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, PILES, GRAVEL, CONSTIPATION, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES.
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry-a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "it is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "it works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, postpaid, on receipt of the price, one dollar. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
March 7, 1879-1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at any thing else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH HARTZEL, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Abbott & Brown in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, April 5th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
March 7, '79-4w Auditor.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFI

The Seaside Library.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

101. A Sailor's Life, by Miss Mulock	10c
102. Hard Times, by Charles Dickens	10c
103. A Brave Lady, by Miss Mulock	20c
104. Peep O' Day, by John Phoenix	10c
105. At the Sign of the Silver Flagon, by B L Farjeon	10c
106. The master of the Greylands, by Mrs Henry Wood	20
107. Blade-o'-Grass, by B L Farjeon	10c
108. The Sea King, by Captain Marryat	10c
109. Eleanor's Victory, by Miss M E Braddon	20c
110. The Girls of Feversham, by Florence Marryat	10c
111. A Tour of the World in Eighty Days, by Jules Verne	10c
112. Hard Cash, by Charles Reade	20
113. Golden Grain, by B L Farjeon	10c
114. Darrell Markham, by Miss M E Braddon	10c
115. Within the Maze, by Miss H Wood	20c
116. Pauline, by L B Walford	10c
117. The Female Minster, by E Lies	10c
118. Great Expectations, by C Dickens	20c
119. Petrojel, by Florence Marryat	10c
120. Romance of a Poor Young Man, by O Feuillet	10c
121. A Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock	10c
122. The Privateersman, by Captain Marryat	20c
123. Irish Legends, by Samuel Lover	10c
124. Squire Trevlyn's Heir, by Mrs H Wood	10c
125. Mary Barton, by Mrs Gaskell	20c
126. Evenia; or my Father's Sin, by R D Blackmore	10c
127. My Lady Ludlow, by Mrs Gaskell	10c
128. Colonel Phillips, by Mrs Gaskell	10c
129. The Wandering Jew, (1st half) by Eugene Sue	20c
129. The Wandering Jew (2d half) by Eugene Sue	20c
130. Sermons out of Church, by Miss Mulock	10c
131. Michael Strogoff, by Jules Verne	10c
132. Jack Hinton, by Charles Lever	20c
133. The Duchess of Rosemary Lane, by B L Farjeon	10c
134. My Brother's Wife, by Amelia B Edwards	10c
135. Agatha's Husband, by Miss Mulock	10c
136. Katie Stewart, by Sylvanus Cobb	10c
137. A Rent in a Cloud, by Charles Lever	10c
138. The Young Advocate, by James Payne	10c
139. London's Heart, by B L Farjeon	10c
140. The Lady Lisle, by Miss M E Braddon	10c
141. Masterman Ready, by Captain Marryat	10c
142. The Head of the Family, by Miss Mulock	20c
143. The Haunted Tower, By Mrs Henry Wood	20c
144. The Twin Lieutenants, by Alexander Dumas	10c
145. Half a million of money, by Amelia B. Edwards	20c
146. Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon, by Lever, (Triple No)	30c
147. Ruth, the Deeper, by Captain Marryat	10c
148. A Time to Seek, by Miss Mulock	10c
149. Joshua Marvel, by B L Farjeon	10c
150. Midshipman Easy, by Captain Marryat	10c
151. The Jewish Gypsy, by Mrs Crowe	10c
152. Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever	20
153. Ward of Wife?	10c
154. A Point of Honor, by Annie Edwards	10c
155. The Wound of Monte Cristo, Alex Dumas	10c
156. The King's Own, by Capt. Marryat	10c
157. Hand and Glove, by Amelia B. Edwards	10c
158. Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover	10c
159. The Phantom Ship, by Captain Marryat	10c
160. The Black Tulip, by Alexander Dumas	10c
161. The World Well Lost, E. Lynn Linton	20c
162. Shirley Charlotte Bronte	10c
163. Frank Mildmay, by Captain Marryat	10c
164. A Young Wife's Story, Harriet Bowra	10c
165. A Modern Minister (Vol. 1.) Cheverly Novel	10c
166. The Last Abbott, by George Sand	10c
167. The Queen's Necklace, by Alex. Dumas	10c
168. Con Cregan, by Charles Lever	10c
169. St. Patrick's Eve, by Charles Lever	10c
170. Newton Forster, by Captain Marryat	10c
171. Postage to Fortune, by Miss Braddon	20c
172. Chevalier de Maison Rouge, by Dumas	10c
173. Jaquet in Search of a Father, by Captain Marryat	20c
174. Kate O'Donoghue, by Charles Lever	20c
175. The Pacha of Many Tales, Captain Marryat	10c
176. Percival Keene by Captain Marryat	10c
177. George Canterbury's Will, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
178. Rare Good Luck, by B. R. Francillion	10c
179. The History of a Crime, by Victor Hugo	10c
180. Armadale, by Wilkie Collins	10c
181. The Countess de Charny, Alex Dumas	10c
182. Juliets Guardian, by Mrs. Cameron	10c
183. Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott	20c
184. The Little Savage, by Captain Marryat	10c
185. "Good-Bye Sweetheart," by Rhoda Broughton	10c
186. David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens	20c
187. Nanon, by Alexander Dumas	10c
188. The Swiss Family Robinson	10c
189. Henry Dunbar, by Miss Braddon	10c
190. Memoirs of a Physician, by Alex Dumas	20c
191. The Three Cutters, by Captain Marryat	10c
192. The Conspirators, by Alexander Dumas	10c
193. Heart of Midlothian, Sir Walter Scott	20c
194. No Intentions, by Florence Marryatt	10c
195. Isabel of Bavaria, by Alexander Dumas	10c
196. Nicholas Nickleby, by Charles Dickens	20c
197. Sam, by Hesba Stretton	10c
198. Settlers in Canada, by Captain Marryat	10c
199. Cloisters and the Hearth, by Chas. Reade	20c
200. The Monk, by Matthew G. Lewis, M. P. (Monk Lewis),	10c
201. Catharine Blum, by Alex Dumas	10c
202. Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, by George Eliot	10c
203. Cloister and the Hearth, by Chas. Reade	20c
204. The Young Advocate, by James Payne	10c
205. The mysteries of Paris, (1st half) by Eugene Sue	20c
205. The mysteries of Paris, (2d half) by Eugene Sue	20c
206. Poison of Asps, by Florence Marryat	10c
207. The Children of the New Forest by [Capt. Marryat	10c
208. North and South, by Mrs. Gaskell	20c
209. A Jewel of a Girl	10c
210. Young Musgrave, by Mrs. Oliphant	10c
211. Randolph Gordon, by "Ouida"	10c
212. Brigadier Frederick, by Erckmann-Chatrian	10c
213. Barnaby Rudge, by Chas. Dickens	20c
214. Winstowe, by Mrs. Leith Adams	10c
215. Rule of Eye, by Miss Braddon	10c
216. Legends of the Black Watch, by James Grant	10c
217. The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton, by George Eliot	10c
218. Dombey and Son, by Charles Dickens	20c
219. My Own Child, by Florence Marryat	10c
220. George Canterbury's Will, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
221. Poor Zeph,